

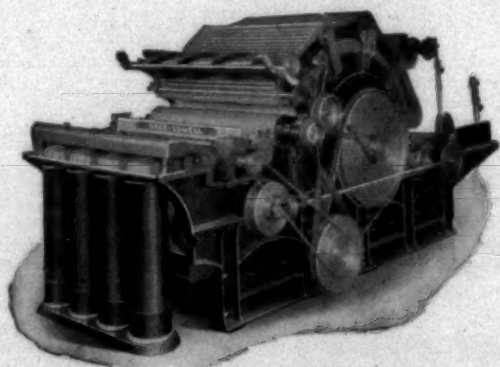
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 13, 1914

NUMBER 24

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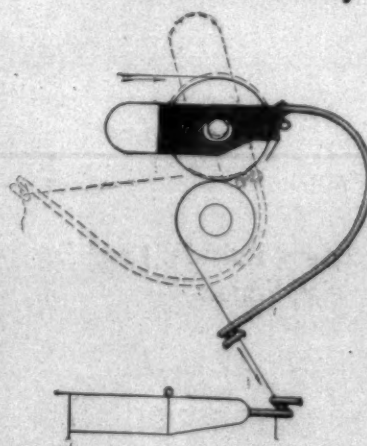
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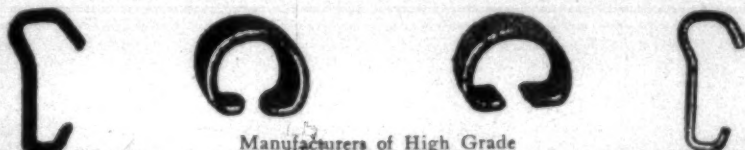
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUG. 13, 1914

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## Cotton Goods in Argentina

From report of Commercial Agent W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Argentina is the largest importer of cotton goods in Latin America, and its purchases amount annually about \$32,000,000. With about an eighth of the total population of South America, its imports of foreign-made goods amount to over a fourth of the continent's total trade in this line.

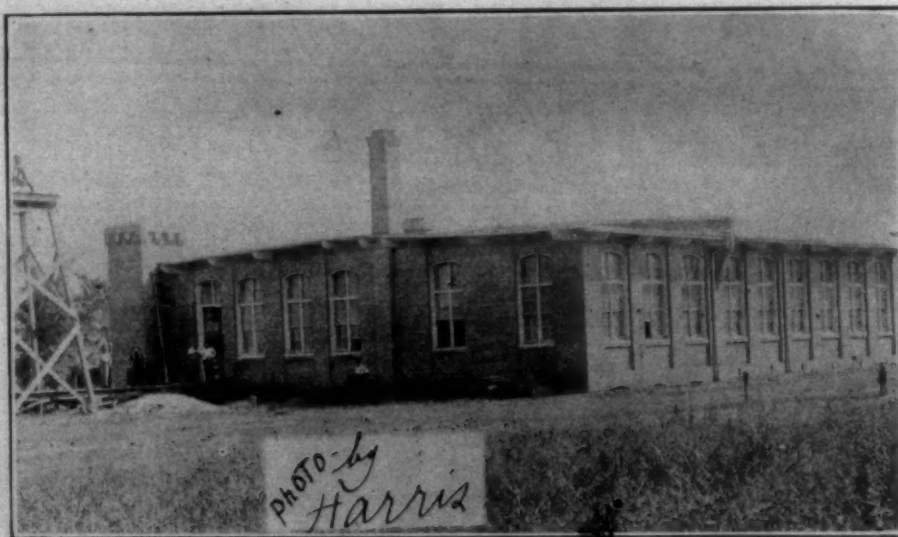
The principal reason for the comparatively small sales of American cotton goods in Argentina, which include scarcely anything beyond cotton bags, yarn, and duck, seems to be that the import trade is controlled by a few big foreign houses, who have long-established connections with European firms.

lams up to fine muslins, but on most grades the British prices are lower than those of other nations. Many of these goods made with medium-heavy starching and a glazed finish are not manufactured in the United States. On madapolams and pure-finished goods for bed sheeting importers say American quotations are in some years lower than the British, and that the small amount of American goods purchased proved very satisfactory. For the three River Plate countries the standard length of both white and gray goods is 20 yards, and the English usually mark in both yards and meters, the equivalent meter

usually quoted and sold here by the piece of this standard length, the British are careful to cater to the taste of the market in this respect. The goods classed as T cloth on this market include those made with the usual head ends and also the finer constructions that are usually classed elsewhere as Mexicans. What are called T cloths on this market run from 24 to 38 inches, and the ends per inch from 56 by 48 to 72 by 72, and from light to heavy weighting.

The imports of cotton duck and canvas amount to a good sum annually, though the Argentina mills are now competing and have peti-

European and in spite of the fluctuations in price American prints should be sold in Argentina. The prints required usually run from 26 to 32 inches. There would not be much demand for the ordinary 24-25-inch print, but the standard 27-28-inch print should command a fair sale. Most of the prints on this market under 26 inches are split prints, and though there is a good demand for these they form a comparatively small proportion of the total. Napped plaids called "tartans" and printed flannelets form a large item and are supplied mainly by Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom.



Lockmore Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

and who in many cases are practically exporters' agents and therefore not interested in American difficulty can be overcome is shown by the fact that Germany, Italy and Spain succeeded in breaking into a market strongly held; and they did it in a large measure by establishing their own firms, and founding their own banks in Argentina and by encouraging competing steamship lines under their own flags.

Among the largest items in the cotton-goods imports are white shirting, percales, cotton trousering, cottons except when they can not obtain goods of the same quality as cheaply elsewhere. That this T cloth, yarn, hosiery, lace and embroidery, handkerchiefs, bedspreads, threads, haberdashery, blankets, ribbons and taps, towels and ponchos. Bleached goods of all kinds are imported from heavy madapol-

length being given on various goods as 18.28, 18.29, and 18.30 meters, although the exact equivalent is 18.288 meters.

In gray goods some drills and a small amount of sheeting are imported. The largest import in this line is T cloth, and though this is an export specialty of England, being sold all over the world, it is a line in which the United States does not compete. The principal objection of American manufacturers to taking orders for such goods is that a colored head end must be woven at the end of every cut. Most of these goods are cheapened by being well filled with starch and China clay. T cloths for China, India, Turkey, and the East in general are usually made in 24-yard lengths, but as 20 yards is the standard length for gray goods in the River Plate section, and as goods are

tioned for an increase of duty. The white comes from the United States and the United Kingdom, while on the dyed the latter leads, and is followed by the United States, France, and Spain. Canvas comes mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Prints of all kinds are imported but not a yard of any American print is to be found. Statistics show that of \$3,854,516 worth of printed goods imported in 1908 there was only \$237 from the United States. Some years ago there were American prints on this market, but importers say that a temporary rise in price put them out of competition, and that since then the New York exporters have not made any effort to push sales. In the Philippines, Colombia, Central America, and elsewhere American prints are sold in competition with

(Courtesy of The York News)

Colored and dyed goods are imported from all nations, but the bulk of the trade is held by the United Kingdom and Italy. One of the most important items is cotton trousering, which is imported in large quantities from Italy and Germany. Much of the cotton trousering is made with a mixture of wool, and there is also a good trade in women's dress goods, especially from Bradford, made with cotton warp and worsted filling.

The imports of denim are not large, and it comes mainly from England. Corduroy is largely worn by the working classes and most of it comes from Spain and Italy. It is usually 27-28 inches wide and in 40 to 50 yard lengths. The imports of khaki, which comes mainly from England, are not heavy.

Excepting piece goods and yarn the largest import is hosiery. There (Continued on Page 5.)



## Straw's Patent Improvements for Feeler Looms

In the early days of the Northrop Loom, says Cotton Chats, issued by the Draper Co., it was adapted only to the plainest weaves where the quality of the cloth woven did not call for matching the pick. As the Northrop Loom grew in favor it became necessary to increase its field and to provide for making perfect goods by matching the pick when the bobbin changed. To do this successfully involved supplying a fresh

tion so that the opening in the bobbin will always register with the opening in the shuttle. To still further reduce the amount of yarn left on the bobbin Mr. Straw has devised an attachment for spinning frames whereby they are always started at one exact point on the traverse; a coarse of yarn is laid from this point to the bottom of the traverse and after reaching the bottom the building motion fills the



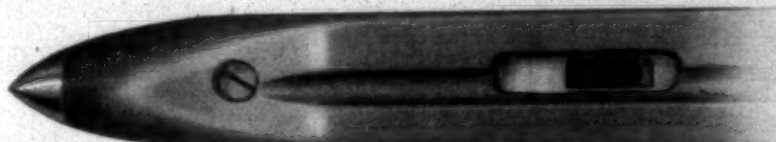
bobbin of filling before the yarn on the bobbin in the loom ran out. This called for mechanism to feel the yarn remaining in the shuttle and to call for a transfer of bobbins when the yarn was reduced to the critical point.

From the process of feeling for the amount of yarn on the bobbin

bobbin as usual.

A further necessity is a type of spindle that always carries the bobbins at a uniform level; the Rab-beth patent centrifugal clutch spindle fills this requirement.

With the above improvements the amount of waste per bobbin is extremely small, say **three to six yards**



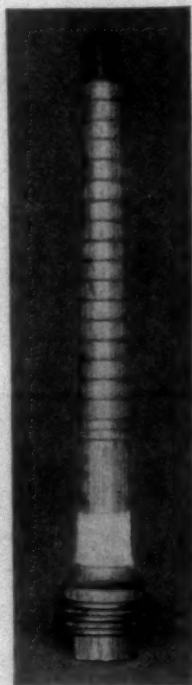
arose the name "feeler" for the attachment used.

We have taken out more than one hundred patents on feelers and feeler appliances. Among the various plans of operation one which called for few adjustments and which was practically certain to operate was controlled by the point of the feeler entering a slotted opening in the bobbin.

As the point or end of the feeler was not obliged to measure the exact thickness of the yarn remaining on the bobbin no adjustments were necessary. If the end of the feeler was admitted into the slot in the bobbin the signal was given for a fresh bobbin and the amount of yarn remaining on the old bobbin was only enough to carry the shuttle across the filling battery, plus enough leeway for varying bobbins, etc.

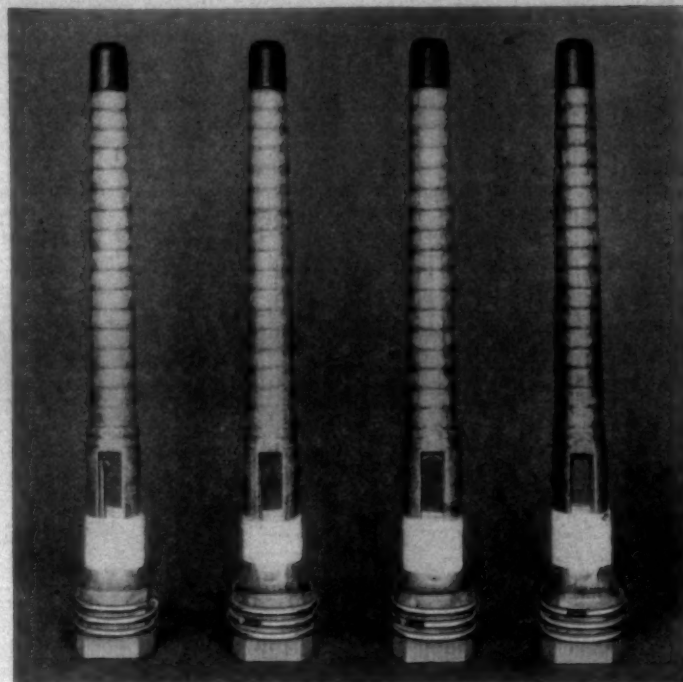
To operate the system successfully the bobbins had to enter the shuttle with their slots opposite the feeler slot in the side of the shuttle. The recesses in the filling battery were given straight sides to co-operate with the flatted sides of the bobbin. In practice it was found that it was difficult to transfer from the battery to the shuttle without the bobbin turning slightly on its axis; also if not firmly held in the shuttle spring there was a possibility of axial rotation. To obviate this difficulty Mr. William Parker Straw of Manchester, N. H., has devised a secondary spring to catch the flat sides of the bobbin as it leaves the filling battery, steer it into the jaws of the shuttle spring and hold it when located in posi-

per bobbin, depending upon width of goods and other conditions. This waste is in itself so little that it has practically no grip on the bobbin and can be removed by hand without any mechanical bobbin



stripper and as rapidly as the bobbins can be handled.

We illustrate bobbins showing average amount of waste as they leave the loom, one bobbin showing the flatted sides which co-operate with the openings in battery disc and with the special parts in the shuttle. We also show two views of the spring end of the shuttle.



These improvements above described have been patented by Mr. Straw and our company has an exclusive license for their introduction and sale.

All these devices are in practical use on a large scale in both cotton and worsted departments of the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. at Manchester, N. H.

The Draper Company are prepared to furnish Northrop Looms equipped with Mr. Straw's patent improvements, also to apply them to Northrop looms outstanding; and recommend them to their customers who appreciate the importance of perfect cloth made with a minimum amount of waste.

### The Fighting Spirit.

A Fighting Spirit is abroad in the world. On the other side of the Atlantic all idea of "turn the other cheek," has been forgotten. Civilization has collapsed entirely before the barbaric cry of the nations, "We must expand! We must get room to develop though we pay for it with the blood of our sons and the tears of our daughters."

It is America's opportunity to prove by constructive action that expansion, commercial growth and enormous profits can be obtained by peaceful means more certainly than by any recourse to sword and shell.

This is not a moment to lie back in swivel chairs and wait to see what will happen. MAKE things happen! Make those things happen which we want to see. By dawdling indecisively now, we would lose precious time. American mills face complete cessation of activity in certain lines. Large contracts have been placed, particularly for certain colored goods, and the impossibility of making customary importations will leave those contracts unfilled.

We have heretofore left practically the whole field of chemical and dyestuff manufacture to Europe. There is no fundamental reason why such work should not be done on this side of the Atlantic. Most of the raw materials are either produced on this continent or can be readily obtained in spite of Europe's turmoil. Germany and

France have possessed only one advantage—organization.

It is ridiculous to say that American capital can not attract the requisite technical ability. If we can buy Caruso why should we not be able to obtain the services of a man who knows how to turn coal tar into rainbows. There are chemical engineers in New York today who could draw up plans for factories and in the course of ten months these plants would be ready to produce.

Meanwhile we could probably win over some experienced labor from Switzerland and England. When the war is over we will get the best help in the world from the ravaged towns of Germany and France. In any case, our own ingenuity, the inventive genius that has raised the Stars and Stripes to the pinnacle of technical endeavor will surmount obstacles. We will give our mills all that they need, and more. We will jump so far into the lead that Europe, tired ultimately of powder smoke, will stand aghast not at her dead past but at her restricted future, for the United States will then be wholly independent in commerce and trade.

Not only chemicals and dyestuffs but every other branch of textiles in which this country lags behind will feel the impetus. Every mill man must now ask himself "For what have I hitherto called on Europe? How can I produce it at home?"—Daily Trade Record.



**Cotton Goods in Argentina.**

(Continued on Page 9).

are a number of knit-goods mills in Argentina, which make the bulk of the knit underwear required, but in hosiery and knitted gloves the market is supplied from abroad. The imports of hosiery are large and increasing, amounting to \$594,108 in 1900 and \$1,394,524 in 1909. Germany usually holds three-fourths of this trade, and France about a fifth, while small shipments come from Spain and the United Kingdom. Most of the knitted gloves come from Germany with some, principally the finer grades from France. The imports of undershirts amount to about \$50,000 a year, but owing to the competition of local mills this trade is not increasing.

Cotton ponchos valued at \$500,000 have been imported into Argentina in the last five years, but the demand is declining. For 1907, 1908, and 1909 the imports were \$199,822, \$98,319, and \$59,198, respectively. These ponchos are of various sizes and varieties but the most popular is made with white and coffee-colored stripes, 136 by 200 centimeters, with a fringe on each end.

Cotton bags (bolsas) form the only article in which the United States leads. These bags are used for flour and are made to hold 44 kilos (97 pounds) each. The exports of flour amounted to 50,464 tons in 1899, 144,760 tons in 1905 and 113,500 tons in 1908, and about 2,500,000 bags are required annually. Of \$77,714 worth of cotton bags imported in 1905, 62.8 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, and 36.1 per cent from the United States, but of the \$427,670 worth imported in 1908 the United States furnished 76.6 per cent and the United Kingdom only 22.3 per cent. These bags are made either 24 by 29 1-2 or 24 by 30 inches. The cloth preferred is the American three-harness drill, 68 by 48 ends per square inch. Competing bags from England are made 68 by 48 construction. Bags were recently invoiced from the United States at 12 1-2 cents and from England at 5 7-8d. (11 3-4 cents), but the English bags not only have fewer picks but in these, as in many others, the English cheapen their goods at the expense of strength by using softer-spun yarn, so that at the prices quoted American bags are better value for the money. In buying usually 80 per cent. is paid in cash and 20 per cent. in receipt of goods. It is always specified that the bags are to weigh at least 250 grams each. The import duty on bags is 40 per cent. on a customs valuation of 50 centavos gold per gilo, but the Government gives rebate of 5.5 centavos gold on each bag used in the exportation of flour.

The importers state that it is cheaper to import bags ready made than to import the cloth and make up here. However, some cloth is imported for making small bags, which comes from England and is plain woven, 48 by 48 ends per square inch, 30 inches wide, weighing 194 grams per square meter. This is made up into bags 16 by 30 inches, to hold 22 kilos each.

**Engineering Tricks.**

Engineering is filled with so many tricks to meet emergencies that most of them pass unnoticed; but two have recently attracted the attention of engineers because of their real oddity.

One was a scheme for stopping a blazing leak in a big high-pressure gas main in San Francisco. Some unknown men who wanted to make trouble set off a chemical preparation on the gas main, with the result that in a few seconds a hole had been melted in the main, the gas poured out, and a great flame-shot twenty-five feet in the air. It was then after midnight, and it was very inadvisable to shut the big main off, so it was decided to make an attempt to stop the leak without shutting off the gas.

An oil-well trick was used. An iron pipe six inches in diameter and

twenty feet long was stood on end beside the gas main and then by careful manipulation placed directly over the leak. This sent the leaking gas shooting through the pipe and flaming out at the top, twenty feet in the air. Some gas leaked out at the bottom of the pipe; but this was easily stopped; so the only flame was that at the top of the pipe.

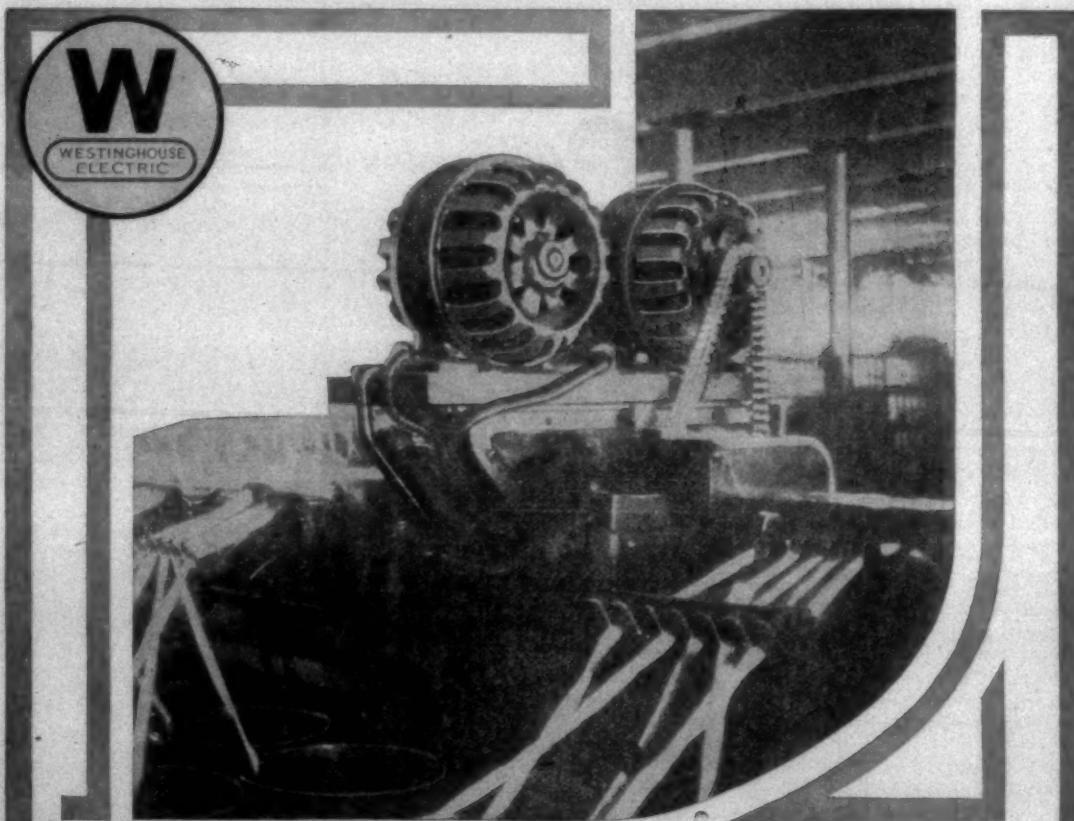
Ropes had been attached to the pipe; and finally at a given signal the ropes were yanked and the pipe was thrown many feet away from the gas main. The pipe carried the flame with it. The leaking gas then shot directly into the air from the main; but, as there was no flame near, it did not burn. It was then a comparatively simple task to plug the hole until permanent repairs could be made.

The other scheme was to get to the top of a high chimney without using scaffolding or other expensive

methods. The chimney rose two hundred feet beside a Missouri power plant and it was proposed to attach a sign running up and down its side. A little parachute with a stout cord attached was pushed into the chimney at the bottom; the flue gases carried it to the top and then out into the air. It fell on one side, dragging the cord after it. Then by means of the cord a rope was passed up outside of the chimney and down the inside, and the chimney top was accessible.—Saturday Evening Post.

**New Supply House.**

Norris Brothers of Greenville, S. C., has been chartered with a capital stock of \$70,000, to do a general cotton mill supply business. The officers are D. L. Norris, president and treasurer; A. M. Norris, vice president, and Miss N. M. Stewart, secretary.

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## Cotton Spinning Examinations

In April of each year the City and Guilds of London Institute, London, England, hold cotton spinning and weaving examinations and it has been our custom to publish many of the questions.

We have found that many of our subscribers have been greatly interested in the examination and this year we shall publish practically all of the questions that will interest our readers. The answers given to the questions are taken from the Cotton Factory Times of England and are by their well-known contributors who use the names "Lectus" and "Fabricus."

**Question.**—If your cards are not producing a sufficient amount of sliver for the draw frames, what changes can be made to meet this shortage? State which procedure you prefer, and why.

**Answer.**—It is possible to increase the production of a carding-engine in at least four well-defined ways, any one of which is sufficiently practicable to be adopted when all the circumstances of the case point to its advisability.

These four ways may be summarized as below:

(1) Increasing the speed of the whole of the machine by the application of smaller cylinder pulleys or else a larger top drum.

(2) By thickening the lap or increasing its weight per yard.

(3) By the application of a larger side shaft change bevel.

(4) By putting on a larger Barrow change wheel.

Far and away the most generally adopted and the most convenient method is No. 4, which is frequently resorted to in many mills in cases of either temporary or permanent alterations in the productive capacity of carding-engines. This Barrow change wheel is admittedly the change production wheel, and provision is made in every alteration in size. Assuming a greater production is required and the Barrow change at present used contains 34 teeth, the change to a 35 wheel would increase production as 34:35. Practically speaking this alteration does not affect the hank or counts of either the lap or the sliver; it is convenient and cheap to have a few of these wheels to spare, and the change is made very quickly. A larger wheel equally increases the speed of the lap rollers, feed rollers, doffer, calendar-rollers, and coiler. The same effect could be obtained by using a larger pulley on the end of taker-in, for driving the doffer. No. 4 method is not often adopted, because the speed of the cylinder having once been satisfactorily determined in any mill, it is not often deemed advisable to alter it. Still there are occasions when a mill goes on coarser work, or it is considered that a higher cylinder speed could be advantageously adopted, and in some cases the main pulleys are altered in size. This method also has the merit of not affecting the counts of lap or of sliver. No. 3 method, i. e., altering the size or side shaft change bevel,

is frequently adopted when it is desired to alter the counts of the delivered sliver. For example, if we were needing a greater carding production to keep pace with the drawframes, and we were satisfied our hank sliver from the cards was on the light or fine side, we could remedy both defects by applying a larger side shaft change bevel. This would have the effect of feeding a greater length of lap and delivering a greater weight of sliver, but not a greater length of sliver. A smaller change pinion could be put on the drawframe to balance the counts and production. No. 2 method.

There are well-defined limits generally adopted for weights of lap per yard, and it is quite possible a case might occur in which the cards were unable to keep up with the draw frames, and in which also upon consideration, the weight per yard of lap was found to be decidedly upon the light side. If it were also known that the scutchers were already hard put to it to keep pace with the carding-engines, then a good case would be made out for increasing the weight per yard of lap delivered from the scutcher and fed to the card. Without altering anything else at the card, the production of both scutchers and card would be increased, but the hank or counts of both lap and sliver would be lowered, and a correction of this would be necessary at the drawframe at some later stage. Summarizing these statements we thus have the conclusions:—

(1) The most usual and convenient method of increasing the carding production is by using a larger Barrow change pinion.

(2) To suit special cases at least three other means may be adopted if required, these three ways being enumerated at the beginning of the present answer.

**Question.**—It is required to produce an intermediate bobbin of 1.2 hank from a 6 hank slubbing. What draft wheels would you use on a frame geared as follows: Front roller wheel 19 teeth, crown wheel 95 teeth, back roller wheel 60 teeth, bottom rollers 1 1-8 ins., 1 in., 1 1-8 ins. diameter? Is it usual to make any allowance in the wheel; if so, why?

**Answer.**—(a)  $1.2 \div 6 = 2$  roller draft if only single ends are put up behind the intermediate. It is more usual to put up double ends or two together, and this requires the draft to be:

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

(b) By the ordinary rules we obtain the following calculation:

$$95 \times 60$$

$$= 75 \text{ draft change wheel.}$$

$$19 \times 4$$

There are two or three factors which may effect the exact size of this change wheel somewhat. For example, the twist may tend to shorten and thicken the roving, and roller slip may have the same effect, while "spindle stretch" may exercise exactly an opposite effect. In any example for which data have not already been obtained from previous experience, it would probably be wise to put on the 75-wheel, wrap the produced bobbins as soon

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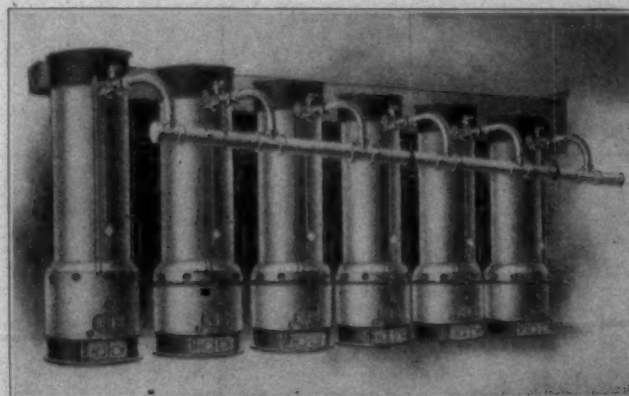
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SIZING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MATERIALS  
FAST VAT DYES--INDIGO

## DILLON BOILERS



All DILLON BOILERS are built to meet Massachusetts Standard requirements and are certified to and are recorded in the State House at Boston.

INCLUDE HORIZONTAL, MANNING, STRAIGHT UP-RIGHT, SCOTCH MARINE AND LOCOMOTIVE TYPES.—KIERS, TANKS, STEAMERS, ETC.

**D. M. Dillon Steam Boiler Works**

Established 1870

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New York Office  
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# Complete Cotton Mill Equipment

## The Best Advice is Obtained from Specialists

### PICKING MACHINERY AND CARDS

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as convenient, and alter as required yarn of 6s or 7s cotton counts. at the draft wheels.

Question.—What are the various methods followed in preparing waste cotton for spinning? Give a list of the machines used in each case, and give reasons why any particular method is adopted.

Answer.—Machines more or less used in preparing cotton waste for treatment in a waste spinning concern may be specified as follows: (1) Oldham willow. (2) Cop-bottom machine. (3) Crighton opener. (4) Single scutcher. (5) Breaker carding engine, with or without Hopper feeder. (6) Finisher carding engine, with or without Scotch feed, and with or without condenser. (7) Derby doubler. (8) Occasionally a fly-frame with small diameter rollers.

A complete system in some cases consists of the following machinery:

(1) A six-cylinder hard waste or cop-bottom machine, fitted with a soaping appliance.

(2) A single-beater scutcher with Hopper feeder.

(3) Several breaker carding engines of the roller and clearer type, arranged to deliver the sliver into cans.

(4) Derby doubler to prepare laps for the finisher card.

(5) Finisher carding engines arranged with condensers to deliver the cotton upon long condenser bobbins, each containing about 30 strands or ends of cotton, every one of which makes a cop on the condenser mule.

(6) The system is completed by using a condenser mule which spins

The above system is very suitable for producing a round, level, full yarn up to 7s or 8s from cop bottoms or hard waste.

A second arrangement for spinning lower counts and qualities of cotton waste yarns may be specified as below, and is suitable for spinning from 1s to 5s cotton counts from soft waste, such as the best scutcher droppings, card fly, strips from the carding engine, clearer laps, good sweepings, and similar waste upon the condenser system:

(1) Willowing machine with patent lattice feeder and special method of delivering the cotton.

(2) Picking machine.

(3) Single-beater scutcher with Hopper feeder.

(4) Single-breaker carding engine of the roller and clearer type, fed by a Scotch feeder to the finisher-card.

(5) Single-finisher carding engine fitted with ring-doffer condenser, or else leather tape condenser as required.

(6) Either cup-spinning machine or else self-acting mule, arranged on the condenser principle.

Question.—Explain how you would distinguish cotton, wool, flax, and silk by appearance and tests. What do you understand by silk noil, grandrelle, gimp, and knop yarns?

Answer.—There are five methods available for distinguishing fibres, namely, (1) general observation, (2) microscopic examination, (3) chemical tests, (4) dyeing tests, and

(5) burning tests. As regards (1) cotton fibres are short, soft, white to brown in color, and not easily wetted; wool fibres are comparatively long, vary in color according to class, firm and springy to the handle and greasy to the touch; flax in the raw state is stiff, rough, moderately long, and greenish grey to buff in color; while silk is somewhat wiry, very smooth, practically unlimited in length, and white to yellow in color. As a single test (2) is probably the most reliable. Cotton appears as a twisted and collapsed tube; wool is seen to have a scaly surface; flax a straw-like surface with notches similar to those of a bamboo rod; while silk shows as a smooth glass rod. (3) Animal fibres are unaffected by acids, but are disintegrated by alkalis, while vegetable fibres are destroyed by acids and unaffected by alkalis. (4) Certain dyes are processes are available which only take effect upon certain materials, thus we have "direct" cotton dyes which only act upon cotton. (5) Vegetable fibres burn readily on the application of a light; but animal fibres burn with difficulty, and only so long as they are kept in contact with the flame; they also give off a pungent odor, and form beads of ash. "Silk noil" is the name given to the short fibres extracted in the process of "waste" or "spun silk" spinning. "Grandrelle" is a doubled yarn composed of differently colored threads. Gimp is a fancy doubled yarn composed of a thick, soft spun thread which is given off quickly during doubling, and bound in a wavy condition by a pair of

fine threads. "Knop yarn" also is a fancy doubled yarn in which one of the threads is delivered rapidly at intervals to form knops or lumps upon the thread.

Question.—Supposing you have a choice of cotton, woolen, linen and silk yarns, which would you consider it advisable to use for the following fabrics:—Colored figured table cloths, white figured table cloths, bed quilts, gentlemen's ties, suitings, carpets, and terry towel? Give reasons for your choice, and explain why the other yarns are not as suitable.

Answer.—Assuming that each of the fabrics named is composed of a single material, cotton would be the best for colored table cloths on account of its good dyeing qualities, its clear surface, and its smoothness. For white table covers linen is unapproachable on account of its snowy whiteness. Bed quilts are invariably made from cotton, because of its dyeing qualities for colored cloths, and its pattern-expressing qualities in the case of white fabrics. Gentlemen's ties are best made from silk, because of its smoothness and lustre. Suitings, for cold and temperate climates, would be made from woolen, because of its firmness, strength, and heat retaining qualities. Carpets would be made either from cotton or woolen, according to the quality required, because of their dyeing properties, bulk, strength, and firmness, while terry towels would be made from cotton or linen, because of the absorbent properties possessed by these ma-

(Continued on Page 16.)



### English Methods of Purchasing Cotton.

American cotton manufacturers who purchase their cotton under a very loose system will be interested in the following detailed description of English cotton purchasing methods that recently appeared in the Cotton Factory Times of England:

"It is probable that the simplest and most used method of purchasing cotton in England is to purchase 'spot' cotton. Assuming a mill to be using American cotton of the ordinary average kind for mule yarn of about 30's to 40's twist or weight, it is quite likely the manager may find it convenient to purchase spot cotton week by week at Liverpool. In such a case it may not be necessary to go to the expense or trouble of carrying large stocks of the prevailing types of cotton. The cotton may be bought one day in Liverpool as spot cotton, and, if need be, delivered in a day or two at the Old-horn mill, the buying broker charging 1-2 per cent commission to the spinner for work done in the transaction, while also the spinner may be charged 6d. per bale for lots of over ten bales for carting charges from Liverpool warehouse to Liverpool station. The spinner must also pay railway charges. Ten days are allowed to the spinner before payment is made on spot terms, and if he pay more promptly than this he receives interest allowance of 5 per cent per annum for the number of days saved. If payment is delayed beyond the ten days the spinner is charged interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. From the gross weight the spinner may be allowed 4lbs. per 100 lbs. to cover weight of tares, and should the mill examination of the bales reveal an excess of tare or false packing, then a claim may be made for same against the selling broker.

Another method of purchasing cotton is upon C.I.F. terms, that is, upon cost, insurance, freight, and 6 per cent terms. These capitals C.I.F. are short for the terms just given, and C.I.F. cotton differs from spot cotton in not having arrived in England at all at the time of purchase. The spinner when purchasing does not see the actual cotton, and probably does not even see samples of the actual cotton, but he purchases upon the mutual agreement between buyer and seller, that the actual cotton shall be equal to certain type samples. In a very limited

sense the spinner becomes an importer of cotton, but the seller pays costs, insurance, and freight up to the Liverpool port, the spinner becoming directly responsible when the cotton is delivered at Liverpool quay. The cotton must be shipped by a specified route, to arrive within a given period, and upon arrival at Liverpool becomes amenable to the rules, terms, and conditions of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

Cotton may also be purchased "on call," and if "call cotton" is purchased on "spot" terms, the call must be made not later than 30 days after the invoice date. If sold on C.I.F. terms the call must be made not later than 30 days after the invoice date. If sold on C.I.F. terms the call must be made not later than 24 hours after the declaration of marks and the ship's names. For guaranteed arrival the call must be made not later than 24 hours after arrival or delivery. When a spinner purchases cotton "on call" he definitely agreed to purchase a given quantity of cotton of a known quality on the basis of so many "points on" the market price of the day on which the call is made.

There remains the important method of dealings in "futures" cotton. Some spinners often avail themselves of futures contracts in order to protect themselves against falls in prices of unsold stocks of yarn, or as a hedge against rises in prices of spot cotton after the spinner has sold yarn for months ahead. Generally speaking, futures contracts only represent paper transactions in cotton, and a spinner who buys futures will pay or receive weekly differences in cotton prices over the period the contract runs, and will finally "ring out" or close the transactions without receiving delivery of cotton. Its benefit to him will be that it has prevented him from sustaining serious loss by great increases in raw cotton prices, since the amount he loses on the spot cotton is practically recovered by the gain on the futures transaction."

### The Dyestuff Situation.

The dyestuff situation is one of serious moment to the colored goods mills, as much of the dyestuffs come from Germany and it is impossible to get additional supplies from there.

Very few mills have more than three weeks supply of dyestuffs on

hand and the dyestuff houses have limited quantities which they state will not supply their customers more than three weeks.

The dyestuff houses have been flooded with orders but have announced that the goods they have on hand will be delivered to their regular customers in proportion to their usual consumption.

The following are some of the circulars that have been sent out:

Owing to conditions abroad, we are naturally overwhelmed with orders and requests for goods from our friends, many of which are in excess of the quantities they could possibly use within six months' to a year's time.

We are apportioning our stock on hand and to arrive as carefully as possible, so as to insure each of our customers getting at least one to two months' supply, based on their average monthly consumption of such goods as they have been buying from us.

We shall not raise our prices for our stock on hand, nor on goods coming through hereafter, unless compelled to, owing to increase of insurance or freight rates, and will endeavor to do the best we can with all our friends to keep them going. We may not be able to ship goods ordered by you at once, but such orders as we have from you will be attended to within the next few days, and the largest amount possible under the above plan will be sent you. You will know approximately what that will be, based on what has been your monthly average heretofore.

Cable advices from Germany lead us to hope that goods may be shipped from the works on Dutch vessels down the Rhine to Holland, and via Dutch steamers from Rotterdam to New York, but it is too early to make and definite promises as to such possible receipts.

Yours truly,  
Farbwerke-Hoechst Co.

The present conflict of the European Nations is a contingency affecting our business beyond our control.

However, appreciating as we do the trade of our customers, we offer assurances that everything possible will be done to keep you supplied with our products to the best of our ability.

Our company instruct that all orders be submitted for their accept-

ance or refusal during these uncertain times.

New business is not being solicited, our salesmen having been withdrawn from the road and our stock of dyes is being used exclusively for our regular customers.

This company being overwhelmed with orders, delayed shipments are to be expected.

Trusting for our mutual interests that this terrible war will be of short duration, that peace and order may soon prevail, we are

Faithfully yours,  
Berlin Aniline Works.

### An International Crisis.

The following has been received from Cassella Color Co.:

"Almost without warning the civilized nations are facing a crisis deemed by most men impossible. The strongest and best armed of the world's nations are at war. Commercially, there is an unprecedented break-down. In the dyestuff trade the source of supply—Germany—has for the time, been wholly severed from the American consuming trade. Dependence must be placed upon stocks on hand or undelivered on the water. The Cassella Color Company has always followed the principle of keeping in America supplies for all reasonable emergencies and it believes that with a little patience on the part of its friends, every reasonable need can be cared for. Close observers have held that the contest which seems imminent cannot be of long duration—the forces are too great—the power at the command of each too tremendous. Assuming this to be so, textile interests which are stocked with colors, reasonably may expect to weather the difficulty and if all will limit their demands to actual needs, no hardship should immediately come to any. No advance will be made in price to customers for deliveries from stocks on hand. The goods themselves are but part of the service which the company renders to the textile trade, and a crisis such as the present only accentuates the fact that we are here to protect those whose interests have been placed in our care.

### Didn't Dislike Real Thing.

First Girl (for the benefit of impolite male passenger)—I hate a hog, don't you?

Second Girl—No, but I hate to see a man one.—Boston Globe.

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

## ASHWORTH BROTHERS

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Answer to G. G.

Editor:

In your issue of Aug. 6th G. G. wants enlightenment on drills. I have often heard the word drill used by weavers when referring to a three leaf twill, but in my opinion there is no such thing as a drill weave, all are twills whether it is made on three, four, five or more harness. Kaw.

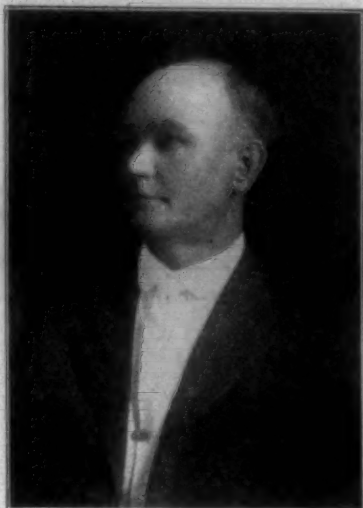
### New Directory.

We have recently issued the July 1st, 1914, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills, giving all changes and new mills up to date.

Those subscribers who desire a copy can obtain same free by sending \$1.00 to extend their subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin one year.

### New Nigrum Saddle.

The Graphite Lubricating Co. of Bound Brook, N. J., has made an im-



John L. Davidson,  
Griffin, Ga.

Recently elected member of Board of Governors of Southern Textile Association.



provement in their wonder saddles for spinning frames and have put on the market a two piece saddle in the form shown in cut.

### Cause of Bad Spinning.

Editor:

When we have bad spinning we usually find ourselves short of help and bad spinning being usually followed by bad weaving we find the weave room also short and the production drops.

I will therefore give some of the causes of bad spinning? Neglect in keeping the top and bottom rollers clean, under clearers properly picked, oiling and cleaning efficiently performed, broken threads promptly pieced again, or creel bobbins changed at the correct time, will often add to the troubles when the cotton is a little worse than usual. In cases of bad spinning these need attention even more so than with good spinning if progress is to be made at all. While the operative should have extra regard to these points, it is the duty of the overseer to keep his eye on adjustments and general conditions, and should see that the top and bottom rollers are not only satisfactorily cleaned and oiled, but are properly adjusted centre to centre, according to the class and staple of cotton in use. It should be noted that the top and bottom clearers are acting efficiently, and the roller weights are accurately suspended upon the rollers, roller traverse motions properly working, fluted and channelled top rollers promptly taken out, the counts of yarn kept as coarse as is permissible, with twist as high as may be allowed.

There are items that may pos-

sibly receive attention in any extreme case. Although the inclination of roller stands may appreciably affect this problem of bad spinning, yet we must make the best of this, as we cannot conveniently make any alteration.

The question of concentricity of spindle with ring and of thread wire with spindle is a matter also for the overseer in charge, and the former should be tested and rectified by the aid of circular ring or gauge of some sort which is set upon each spindle in turn, and greatly facilitates the work. Equally a small gauge of another description may afterwards be placed on the spindle, with a sufficiently long pointer extending upwards so as to show whether the thread wire is in centre with the spindle and ring.

It almost goes without saying that in cases of extremely bad spinning we should consider whether lighter travelers could be used, or whether renewing the travelers by new ones of the same counts will bring about any improvement. Since the traveler is dragged round the ring often at the rate of about 1,700 yards per minute, it follows that both traveler and ring need to be in good condition when the cotton or the atmospheric conditions are scarcely as good as they might be. Considering what a very light instrument the traveler is, it appears rather curious that in process of time it will appreciably wear the hardened steel rings—so hard at first that really good files cannot touch them—but experience has proved in numberless cases that such wear does take place. The lower side of the inside flange appears to be most liable to wear, owing to the effect of centrifugal force on the yarn and

the traveler, and if this be rough or wavy, it may be advisable to renew the rings before satisfactory spinning is obtainable, in spite of the expense.

Sometimes a good burnishing of the rings will effect an improvement when they have been allowed to cake or clog somewhat with dirt of some kind. Cases have been known where the application of more modern separators has enabled lighter travelers to be used, and has made the spinning quite satisfactory.

Although it is not in favor with many spinners, yet at times it may be profitable to re-varnish the front leather rollers. Sometimes the fluted iron rollers become injured by the use of steel or iron pickers, and such rough places necessarily tend to break certain threads excessively. Brass pickers are preferable as being less liable to injure the rollers. Not only is it necessary to have each spindle concentric with its ring, but the spindle bands should be kept at a reasonable and uniform tension. Spindle bands that are all right in tension when put on during a period of dry, hot weather may become altogether too tight in wet weather, while this rule also works the reverse way, so matters of this kind are not beyond consideration in cases of bad spinning. Vibrating spindles are, of course, directly opposed to good spinning, and any such vibration should be checked by re-oiling the spindle, changing the empty bobbin, or noting that the bolster is properly held in position inside the spindle. As a general rule for average American cotton it has been found in practice best for fluted iron rollers to be taken out and scoured, and necks and squares thoroughly cleaned every three months. Underclearers, thread boards, ring rails, and other parts picked or cleaned four or five times per day.

Old Spinner.

### My Measure of Success.

(John Wannamaker.)

The man at the head of large enterprises is often indeed the creator of his own position, of the economic structure he has erected. He is likewise the product and expression of, perhaps, unnoticed forces and achievements constituting the foundation and understanding which sustain him.

The architect and executive who design and direct and yet strive to do the bricklaying will advance not far and will quickly wear out.

So it is that the one who has the faculty for right selection of responsible subordinates needs also that wise sense of justice and appreciation which accords unstinted scope of action and generous recognition of results. The proverbial reluctance to allow those to enter the water whom we would have swim has given short measure to many a success.

A good executive finds, develops and leans upon those who can carry forward for him the increasing divisions of his single great work. He arises higher and accomplishes more in proportion to the number of such helpers, and of the contributing parts into which they enable him to divide his task.

It is not self-evident that ability and will to commit large responsibility to others, and to lean in frank confidence upon such others, must be the measure of success for any real leader? In no truer sense is our work to be done for our own glory and advantage. It harmonizes with the great forces of life and deserves large success only in proportion as it promotes the good growth and welfare of mankind in the persons of its employees and the public it serves. And good growth and welfare of the individual come through bearing such responsibility as he is able.

### Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill .....

Town .....

Number of spindles .....  
(Give exact number).

Number of looms .....  
(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13

### Our Editorial Widely Copied.

Our editorial of last week relative to the probable effect of the European war, on the cotton manufacturing industry has been widely copied over the entire country and has been the subject of much editorial comment. The New York papers gave it prominent position with favorable comment.

The Southern Textile Bulletin was fully a week ahead of the other journals in sizing up the situation and our note of optimism was a contrast to the uncertain and pessimistic utterances from some quarters.

There has been business doing to the extent of about 8,000,000 yards on various weights of cotton goods to be used as substitutes for burlaps which have risen rapidly. On some of these goods, principally 4.25 yard sheetings advances of 3-8 cents a yard are noted.

One of the New York papers devoted to the dry goods trade has stated this week that it will not be a question what price goods will bring, but whether they can be obtained at all by those who will need them.

The deystuffs situation is the real serious problem that confronts the cotton mills and we see no solution of their trouble.

### Our Opportunity.

There are now over 60,000,000 people South of the Panama Canal and according to the Bureau of Latin American affairs they are purchasing from Europe more than \$600,000,000 of goods annually, five-sixth of which could and should be supplied by the United States. While Europe is at war we have the opportunity of a life time to secure trade which rightfully belongs to this country.

Our total exports to South America do not now exceed \$150,000,000 whereas we buy from them \$100,000,000 in coffee and rubber combined while hides, copper, sugar and wool make another \$30,000,000 and other products bring the imports into the United States from South America up to approximately \$200,000,000.

The following table compiled from figures of several years ago gives the cotton goods trade of the Latin American countries and the proportion of that trade that is being secured by each country. Late figures are not available but are not materially different from these: Stated in dollars the cotton goods

## COTTON GOODS IMPORTS OF LATIN AMERICA.

	Total Value	U. Kig Pct.	Ger. Pct.	U. S. Pct.	Italy Pct.	France Pct.	Others Pct.
Argentina.....	\$ 32,000,000	49.52	13.76	2.53	19.93	5.99	8.27
Brazil.....	15,700,000	60.77	17.22	2.35	5.32	5.48	8.76
Chile.....	9,600,000	49.73	28.51	4.62	6.30	4.74	6.10
Cuba.....	8,900,000	45.54	8.50	13.78	.02	11.40	20.76
Mexico.....	8,700,000	50.29	17.80	8.92	2.09	9.33	11.57
British West Indies.....	5,000,000	70.00	3.00	18.23	1.00	4.00	3.77
Uruguay.....	4,700,000	51.46	11.62	1.76	17.74	8.74	8.68
Colombia.....	4,500,000	63.81	6.93	13.88	3.33	8.80	3.25
Venezuela.....	4,200,000	60.73	16.26	7.35	3.00	3.50	9.16
Peru.....	3,000,000	61.47	28.30	4.41	3.70	1.70	.42
Ecuador.....	2,400,000	64.11	16.12	4.35	5.99	1.42	8.01
Haiti.....	2,000,000	28.28	2.00	62.91	.50	5.00	1.31
Salvador.....	1,800,000	61.76	3.61	25.82	2.56	1.79	4.46
Guatemala.....	1,300,000	53.04	18.35	23.65	1.30	2.00	1.66
Dominican Republic.....	1,100,000	39.28	7.39	42.53	1.49	3.63	5.34
British Guiana.....	1,000,000	72.81	5.00	12.87	1.00	5.00	.33
Bolivia.....	1,000,000	25.00	45.00	16.80	7.50	5.00	.70
Nicaragua.....	900,000	61.34	6.56	24.28	1.00	2.62	4.20
Costa Rica.....	800,000	37.37	15.29	29.17	3.70	7.28	7.19
Honduras.....	700,000	28.28	8.20	51.10	3.15	5.83	4.44
Paraguay.....	600,000	58.98	19.24	.02	10.12	7.87	3.47
Panama.....	600,000	53.63	6.31	34.14	2.30	.51	3.12
French West Indies.....	450,000	.....	.....	.62	.....	98.87	.51
Dutch Guiana.....	300,000	1.47	.....	5.70	.....	.31	92.52
British Honduras.....	380,000	52.38	5.92	38.74	.30	1.35	1.31
French Guiana.....	220,000	.94	.....	.04	.....	98.02	1.00
Dutch West Indies.....	100,000	25.00	3.00	44.62	1.00	4.00	22.38
Danish West Indies.....	50,000	25.00	3.00	50.44	.30	1.35	19.91
Total.....	\$112,000,000	52.20	13.40	9.10	8.20	6.60	10.50

imports of Latin America amount to \$112,000,000 as follows:

From Great Britain.....\$58,500,000  
From Germany..... 15,000,000  
From United States..... 10,200,000  
From Italy..... 9,200,000  
From France..... 7,400,000  
From other countries..... 11,700,000

Total.....\$112,000,000

An increase of even \$10,000,000 in our export trade would give our mills all the business they could handle and yet we see that more than \$100,000,000 of cotton goods have been coming annually to South America from Europe and it is reasonable to suppose that we can obtain a portion of such trade now that the exporting countries are at war.

We hear a great deal about lack of ships but while the number of American vessels engaged in foreign trade is less than that of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Norway, the United States ranks second in number and tonnage of vessels engaged in commerce, due to the vast number engaged in lake and coastwise trade.

Many of these coastwise vessels can handle business to South America and will do so if such business is secured.

Formerly lack of banking facilities has hurt our trade with South America, but the new banking law allows our banks to establish foreign banks, and already the National City Bank of New York has established two branch banks in South America and others will follow.

On Thursday of last week we sent a letter to Wm. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, urging him to divert Commercial Agent R. M. Odell from India and send him at once to South America and if possible send several additional men. We also wrote to several of the United States Senators along this line and our effort has been supplemented by letters from the presidents of the various cotton manu-

facturers associations in the South.

We have the opportunity of securing a large portion of the cotton goods trade of South America and should have men on the ground to advise us relative to their requirements and advise the merchants of those countries relative to the goods that we can furnish.

### Don't Wake up Too Late!

It is now not a question of the price paid for merchandise, but to get the right goods.

A little later it will not be a question of the right goods, but the problem probably to get any goods.

It is not a question of getting money in the future because the financial situation is easing up so that probably in 30 days money will be a drag.

It is not a question of raw cotton or silk, but of machinery.

How are the people to get the merchandise which the world wants, with the conditions brought about by almost universal war?

"Ordinarily, the population of America is alert, ambitious and courageous. It looks now, however, as if the natural instinct to sell merchandise to do business is too long dormant from the shock, and as if a great many are going to get out of their trance only when buyers are coming over here from other countries of the world, who have never come to us for goods before. America is the only big world's workshop running today, and it seems clear there will never be such an opportunity again in the lives of this generation of merchants. Appreciation of the opportunity is not what it should be.

Wake up!—Daily Trade Record.

### Graham Clark Located in Atlanta.

W. A. Graham Clark, who has for a number of years been commercial agent of Department of Commerce, but was recently appointed their Southern representative, has opened an office in Room 224 Postoffice Building, Atlanta, Ga., where he will keep in touch with manufacturers of export goods.



## ALBANY GREASE



for the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery. It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charges.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE

**Albany Lubricating Company**

708-10 Washington Street, New York

## PERSONAL NEWS

D. H. Mauney of Long Shoals, N. C., has been on a pleasure trip to Norfolk, Va.

Thos. Klutz has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. P. Leister, overseer of spinning at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., has been visiting at Shelby, N. C.

— — Sanders, of the Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at that mill.

A. A. Short, of Hartsville, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Richland Mill, Columbia, S. C.

J. A. Jones has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Barker Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.

Geo. H. Leitner, superintendent of the Augusta (Ga.) Factory, was a visitor in Anderson, S. C., last week.

Wm. A. Morrison has resigned as second hand in carding at the Gainsville (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Geo. Welch has been elected assistant superintendent of the Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.

E. C. Winston has resigned as superintendent of the Little River Mills, Rougemont, N. C.

W. C. Whistnant has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

W. N. Darby, superintendent of the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., was in Charlotte this week on business and paid us a visit.

A. R. Smith is now fixing looms at the Harmony Grove Mill, Commerce, Ga.

E. J. Crocker has been promoted to second hand in weaving at Commerce, Ga.

W. D. Hammett has resigned as second hand in weaving at Commerce, Ga.

E. Faulkner, formerly of Columbus, Ga., has become overseer of weaving at the Barker Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.

G. H. Cox, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of night weaving at the Newton (N. C.) Mill.

D. B. Parker, of the Clifton Mill, Converse, S. C., is now fixing looms at one of the mills in Greenville, S. C.

J. F. MacEnroe, assistant treasurer of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has returned from a trip to New York and Philadelphia.

R. M. Hughes of Greenville, S. C., has been visiting his brother, A. Y. Hughes of the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.

W. A. Turner has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C.

Claud Penland has resigned his position at the Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer at the Proximity (N. C.) Print Works.

CARDS,  
DRAWING,

COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING  
FRAMES,

**MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES.

MULES,  
LOOMS.

J. H. Quinlan, superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., has returned from a two weeks vacation.

Geo. W. C. Chapman, of Charleston, S. C., has resigned as assistant overseer in weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. P. Hamrick, superintendent of the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., took an automobile trip to Forest City, N. C., during his vacation.

Wm. H. Hartley of the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Post City, Texas.

Jack Copeland has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas, to become roller coverer at that mill.

Jesse Madden of Aragon, Ga., has accepted the position of section hand in spinning at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Bibley Wardell of Union, S. C., has accepted the position of machinist at the Hetrick Hosiery Mills, Walhalla, S. C.

T. L. Ross has resigned as superintendent of the Cannon Mfg. Co., and Patterson Mfg. Co., plants at Kannapolis, N. C.

Marshall Dilling has resigned as superintendent of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Cabarrus Mills, Concord, N. C.

A. Luther Brown has been transferred from superintendent of the Cabarrus Mills at Concord, N. C., to superintendent of the Cannon Mills and Patterson Mills at Kannapolis, N. C.

D. C. Williams has resigned as superintendent of Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

H. C. Dresser, general manager of the Martel Mills, Egan, Ga., and the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., has assumed similar duties also for the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., Saxe Gotha and Lexington Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C., and the Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C. His headquarters will be Columbia, S. C.

## OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Vass Cotton Mills,  
Vass, N. C.

W. W. Kidd.....Superintendent  
E. L. Graven.....Carder and Winder  
F. G. Walker.....Master Mechanic

## Sevier Cotton Mills,

## Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. A. Hamilton.....Superintendent  
D. H. Whitner.....Carder  
V. A. Howard.....Spinner  
O. L. Stewart.....Master Mechanic

## Liberty Cotton Mills,

## Clayton, N. C.

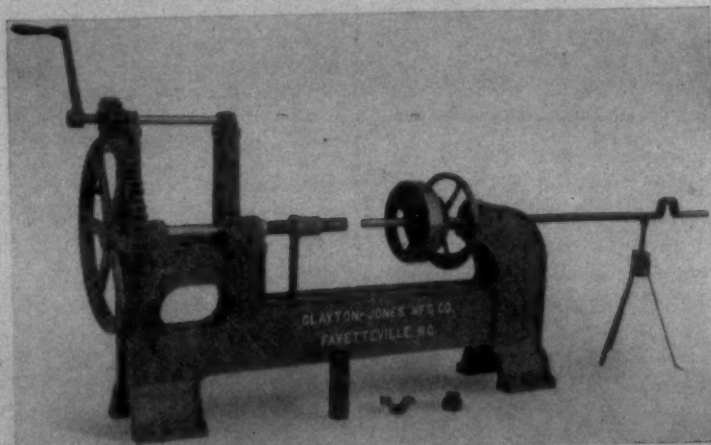
P. M. White.....Superintendent  
A. C. Atkinson.....Carder and Spinner  
S. R. Suggs.....Master Mechanic

## Hampton Cotton Mills (Fairfield Pl.)

## Winnsboro, S. C.

J. R. Donaldson.....Superintendent  
H. P. Hancock.....Carder  
J. F. Bell.....Spinner  
H. E. Kohn.....Weaver  
John Dent.....Cloth Room  
H. C. Thomas.....Master Mechanic

## LOOSE GEAR PULLEYS—DO YOU HAVE THEM?



A LOOK AT THE SCRAP CASTING PILE WILL CONVINCE YOU

**A** LONG FELT WANT has caused the invention of a simple and inexpensive machine for the removing and replacing of loose gear pulleys on loom crank shaft. Every Weave Mill has this trouble to contend with. Loose gear pulleys cause an untold expense on account of the making of imperfect cloth, besides the loss of time while the loom is standing for repairs.

The taking out of the crank shaft practically necessitates the tearing down of the loom. The shaft is taken to the shop, and under the old method, the pulleys are removed with drift and sledge hammer; very often the pulleys are damaged in this way, and when the pulley is driven on the shaft it is almost impossible to do a satisfactory job.

**THE CLAYTON LOOM CRANK SHAFT PRESS OVERCOMES ALL THESE TROUBLES.**

You need this machine—write us now for further information. We have an interesting proposition to make you.

**The Clayton-Jones Manufacturing Co.**

(PATENTED)

Fayetteville, North Carolina



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Central, S. C.**—The Issaqueena Mills have increased their capital stock from \$300,000 to \$315,000.

**Taladega, Ala.**—The cotton mills here are now operating four days a week, on account of the dull market.

**Thomasville, N. C.**—The Amazon Cotton Mills will install four additional Whittin spinning frames and one Foster winder.

**New Orleans, La.**—The Alden Knitting Mill will erect an addition to their plant to cost \$18,000.

**Walhalla, S. C.**—The Walhalla Cotton Mills have closed down for their annual vacation of one week.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The Ozark Mill has closed for a week to give their employees a rest and for overhauling and repairing their plant.

**Forest City, N. C.**—The machinery of the Dixie Knitting Mill is at a standstill for a week. Mr. C. A. Wilkie, overseer of the mill, announced that the stop was to give the employees a vacation.

**Reidsville, N. C.**—The Edna Cotton Mills have begun operations after having been closed about a week. While the mill was closed, 400 new looms were installed by the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass. They will soon be ready for operation.

**Titusville, Fla.**—The Palmetto Products Co., of New York, has leased a site on which to build a plant to manufacture rugs from palmetto leaves. They will build a 30x30 foot building, and have let the contract for 10 looms.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Kentucky Yarn Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$200,000, by Ira F. Phillips and others. They have leased a building and will equip it with machinery for manufacturing cotton waste products. The machinery orders have been placed.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The annual meetings of the Cherryville Mfg. Co., and the Gaston Mfg. Co. were held last week. The reports of the officers showed that the mills are in good shape. There was no change in the officers of the mill, except in the case of one director, J. A. Black, who declined re-election. He is succeeded by John J. George.

**Sylvauga, Ala.**—The Marble City Cotton Mills are undergoing improvements and an addition is being built to the front of the building. The new management of the mill intends to install more modern machinery and several changes will be made throughout. The mill has only recently changed hands, having come into possession of S. P. McDonald, of this place and Benjamin J. Russell of Alexander City.

**Sand Springs, Okla.**—The Inez Manufacturing Co. is planning the construction of a cotton mill here. It is said that they contemplate an investment of \$2,500,000 for a structural steel building, machinery, a 12 acre site, and for developing the land into a mill town.

**Moorhead, Miss.**—The Mississippi Cotton Mill Co., recently noted as incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 to take over the Bellevue Cotton Mills, have organized with Walter H. Carter, president, and Sheridan E. Copper, secretary and treasurer. The offices of the company will be at 208 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**Cameron, N. C.**—The Regal Hosiery Mills Company of this place, recently employed Mr. Eugene Szepisi of New York, expert efficiency knit goods man to come here and go through their plant recommending any changes and making recommendations for the better equipment and general efficiency of the mill. The mill now has in its services for a month Mrs. Alma Szepisi, wife of this gentleman who is his assistant in carrying on this work to completion.

**Savage, Md.**—The Savage Manufacturing Company has arranged to install electric-driven equipment which includes a 600-kilowatt Curtis turbo-generator with 7-kilowatt motor-generator exciter, a 940-kv-a. water-wheel driven generator and a 100-kilowatt water-wheel driven generator motors ranging from 10-horse power to 150 horse power for power distribution throughout the mills, switch-board and accessories, which has been purchased from the General Electric Co.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Eagle & Phenix Mill No. 2 closed down last week and the mill will remain idle for probably two or three weeks while a change is made from water to electric power. The change, adopting the modern power and to drive the mill machinery by electricity, has been contemplated for some time.

Closing down of No. 2 mill will not in any way effect the other mills

of the Eagle & Phenix.

It was intended to get temporary power from the power station at Goat Rock, but as the workmen are engaged in putting in some additional wheels at that place, the power could not be supplied, hence it was necessary to stop No. 2 mill and make the change in the home plant. It may be that the work can be accomplished in a shorter time than is now thought, which will be done if possible, as no time will be lost on any account.

It is probable that many of the operatives of No. 2 mill may be given employment in the meantime in the other mills to lessen the number who will be actually idle while the changes are being made.

### Textile Building Ready.

The textile building at the A. and M. College, Raleigh, N. C., which was destroyed by fire last March has been rebuilt and will be ready when the college opens in September.

New machinery of the latest construction has been received and is rapidly being installed, giving the school excellent equipment.

The director of the textile department has recently been advised that experts of the department of agriculture of the United States will again conduct a series of experiments on the standard grades of cotton in co-operation with the instructors of the department. The tests will be made during the coming year and will be for the purpose of determining the various types and the amounts of waste in each of the five full grades selected by the government as standards.

### Would Use Reformatory Labor.

A movement is under way at Asheville, N. C., looking to the placing of the Buncombe County reformatory on the self-supporting basis and it is probable that a proposition will be made to the city of Asheville and the county of Buncombe within the next few days by an eastern Carolina hosiery man. It is stated that he is willing to lease the water power at the reformatory with the understanding that the children can work for him eight

hours a day. They would make the institution a self-supporting one, it is stated, and while not employed in the work room would be presented with an opportunity to attend educational classes.

### Mill Club House.

The Dacotah Cotton Mill Company, Lexington, N. C., in recognition of the fine work being done by the good men and women backing the Dacotah Presbyterian Chapel, have decided to build a handsome club house at their own expense, to cost \$700, in order to accommodate the growing work there.

### Cotton Manufacturers to Attend Conference.

Greenville, S. C.—At the request of E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton Congress, Capt. E. A. Smyth, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, has appointed the following committee to represent the South Carolina manufacturers at the meeting of the cotton congress to be held in Washington, August 13: Lewis W. Parker, chairman, Leroy Springs, John A. Law, Z. F. Wright and K. F. Barnwell.

### New Loray Sheetings.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co., are showing a new 3.25 yard sheeting, 48x48, made by the Loray Mills, of Gastonia, N. C., which has the reputation of making some of the choicest American cottons exported.

Andrew E. Moore, secretary and assistant treasurer of the mills, was in the market last Saturday and, in speaking of the new cloth, stated that he thought it was the best fabric the mills have ever made.

The goods have been made at the suggestion of the selling agents to meet a condition in foreign markets, such as Manila, where a lighter weight cloth than the standard or 3-yard sheetings are wanted. In this instance the well-known character of the Loray Mills' product has been maintained and the market need met in a way that should prove very satisfactory to customers.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

### Prizes For Cotton Mill Exhibit Offered by Charlotte Fair.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Fair Association has extended its scope this year and offers space and prizes for an industrial exhibit from the cotton mills of the State, the prizes being restricted to the operatives or those who live in the cotton mill villages. Any person working in a cotton mill or living in the village may compete for any of the prizes offered, and the entering of an article in the cotton mill exhibit does not prohibit the person from exhibiting elsewhere in the Fair. The cotton mill department will be

We will be pleased to send to the one responsible for weave room costs a sample of the shuttle we believe the most economical for you to use. Simply send us a worn shuttle and a full filling bobbin such as you are now using. The worn shuttle will explain your needs to us quite clearly. We'll write you fully explaining our shuttle. This service is free. You assume no obligations.

WRITE TODAY  
**SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY**  
Woonsocket, R. I.



Thursday, August 13, 1914.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

3

in charge of Miss Lena Rivers Smyth, special welfare agent for the Cotton Manufacturers of North Carolina, and the exhibit promises to be one of interest and information to a large number of people who are not familiar with cotton mill conditions and the progressive industrial workers in the mills. Every mill town in the State is requested to enter into this exhibit and help make it a success by sending either products from the hands of their operatives or pictures showing the welfare work in the mill and village.

The fair will be held October 27th to 30th and the following prizes are offered to the mill people:

Products	First Prize	Second Prize
Garden products . . . . .	\$2.00	\$1.00
Best display of flowers. 1.00		.50
Best collection of fancy work . . . . .	1.00	.50
Best collection of canned goods . . . . .	2.00	1.00
Best pound print butter 1.00		.50
Best display of bread. 2.00		1.00
Best display of cake. . . . .	.50	.25
For Children under 16 years.		
Best exhibit of fancy work, bread and cake made by girl . . . . .	2.00	1.00
Best exhibit of vegetables or any handicraft made or grown by boy . . . . .	2.00	1.00

**Burlap Ships Captured.**

According to reports received in New York Saturday two German freight carriers containing large quantities of burlap from Calcutta to east coast ports of the United States had been captured by the English. It was also reported that an English freighter carrying burlap to this country had been compelled to turn back in order to avoid capture.

The manifests of two of these vessels show that they were bringing about a month's supply of burlap to this country. The practical wiping out of these shipments will, according to trade authorities make the situation more serious than importers anticipated.

**Clinchfield Coal Activity.**

L. S. Evans, vice-president Clinchfield Fuel Co., Spartanburg, S. C., writes to the Manufacturers Record:

"In reply to your recent letter making inquiry about our Galveston arrangements, we are pleased to advise having made contract with the United Fruit Co. for a term of three years to furnish Clinchfield coal to its entire fleet of steamers plying between Galveston and tropical ports. During the present month we have been awarded contract by the War Department to supply Clinchfield coal exclusively to the transports now at Galveston for use in carrying troops to Mexi-



**TURBO-HUMIDIFIER**  
(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)

**About Humidifier Parts**

Some humidifying systems have an excess of parts.

Some are deficient in parts.

That's why the Turbo "arrived."

Its simplicity makes it "simply great," as a troubleless humidifier, and highly efficient as a multiplier of efficiency in your producers—and quality in your products. You can have the proof of this without cost or obligation. When you are turbofield—you'll be satisfied.

Just say the word—NOW—to

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

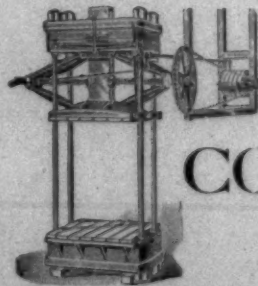
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

THE "STANDARD"

**BALING PRESS**



FOR

**COTTON MILLS**

AS MADE BY

**Boomer & Boschert Press Co.**

No. 104 West Water St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG

co. There are about 13 or 14 steamers in the transport fleet. Galveston shipments will move by way of Hampton Roads until the Charleston facilities are ready.

"Considering that this is our first year in the tidewater trade with Clinchfield coal, we are highly gratified with the progress we have made. In addition to the business mentioned, we have made a shipment to South America, and are negotiating for the sale of Clinchfield coal for movement to European ports. We feel that the opening of the Panama Canal will give American coal a decided advantage in the South American markets, as well as in the Canal Zone, where a very heavy tonnage will be used annually for bunkering steamers.

"Concerning our general sales for industrial and railroad purposes, we are very well satisfied with the results of our season's work. Our contracts exceed 2,000,000. Our which is a larger amount than we have sold in any year since we began business; in fact, our sales this year are nearly 500,000 tons in excess of those of last year.

"We can report a very good movement of coal, notwithstanding general conditions, and our mines are now running six days a week."

**The Situation at a Glance.**

Economists are generally agreed that American export trade will be greatly increased as a result of the present war between Germany and Austria-Hungary against France, Russia and Serbia, with England momentarily expected to join against Germany.

Whatever the political outcome, Germany seems to have ousted herself for many years, if not permanently, as a rival England and the United States for export trade.

Her entire merchant marine is tied up in neutral ports, shutting her manufacturers off from the world.

England, on the other hand, even if involved, will keep the great bulk of her merchant marine on the high seas, her immense navy affording protection.—American Exporter.

**A. E. Capel Stricken.**

A. E. Capel, of Troy, N. C., one of the most prominent cotton mill men of the state is confined to his bed as a result of a stroke of paralysis. His condition is said to be very grave. Mr. Capel is president of the Capelsie Cotton Mill, is secretary and treasurer of the Smitherman Mills at Troy, and owns stock in a number of other mills. Practically all of his life has been devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods, having been a promoter of the industry among the Deep River Mills at Randleman.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY**

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York. — Manufacturers and selling agents handling staple lines of cotton goods are getting a better grip on the situation. The fear expressed early in the week that owing to the lack of orders from England, there would be a tremendous slump in the price of cotton and the nervousness shown by spinners and manufacturers has subsided a great deal. Whether or not the English take their share of cotton, it is not going to be thrown away in this country. It is now being more fully realized through the large volume of orders coming in and the fact that cotton goods can be used in place of many lines of imported goods now impossible to get. The prices of coarse cotton goods, which could be picked up at low prices a short while ago, have advanced from an eighth to a quarter of a cent as orders continue to increase. Owners of cotton are being strongly advised to hold what they have as large quantities of raw material will be needed later on for home consumption. In addition to this there are many merchants in the trade who believe that the usual trade routes between here and England will soon be cleared and the manufacturers of Great Britain will need a fair amount of raw material. Not only is this the case, but there is every evidence that the mills of this country will be called upon to supply markets, which up to the start of the war, were supplied by English and European manufacturers.

Buyers of many lines of dry goods are being restrained in their operations by financial conditions. Money is high when it is obtainable, exchange with many countries is only now becoming possible and then at great cost, and the heads of many houses are advising cancellations if they will be accepted. These facts are accounting for many quiet places in the feverish time. While importers are advancing their prices and getting the advances, domestic interests handling similar merchandise are fearful of asking a living value for what they are free to make. The dress goods market is an instance in point. Importers of dress goods are convinced that they will be unable to get in goods for a long time even if commerce on the sea becomes possible in the near future. They see before them a certainty of disorganization in mills abroad and long delays in production. On the other hand, domestic manufacturers of dress goods who know that a dyestuffs embargo is on, who see wool advancing and who realize that foreign competition for a time has been killed, are offering their goods for another season far ahead at prices that would barely give them cost in a normal time.

Trade in the Fall River print cloth market is practically at a standstill. Conditions were bad several weeks before the European war developed and this had had the effect of completely dulling the market. It is

estimated that the sales for last week did not exceed 30,000 pieces, this being the lowest mark in many years.

Inquiry has been extremely light and there has been little effort made by either manufacturers or buyers to do business. The unsettled condition of the cotton market has had the tendency to bring down prices to a point where the mills cannot afford to do business. Prices were shaded on many styles during the week on orders that were placed, but the mills were very slow to pick up this business. Rather than go ahead on any such basis many mills are preparing to curtail by running on a short time basis. Until there is a break in the war situation no improvement of any appreciable extent is looked for and many mill treasurers are becoming reconciled to the fact that it will be for their best interest to adopt a conservative curtailment policy, possibly shutting down a day or two each week.

Concessions of what goods were disposed of amounted to a sixteenth to quarter of a cent. On the 27 inch styles there were general reductions. On the 38 1-2 inch, 64x64s style, the price dropped a quarter of a cent. An eighth of a cent concession was made on 68 to 72s goods.

Half of the total sales this week were spots and nearby deliveries. Mills that accepted the low prices did so in order to move some of their stock. While there was no apparent desire on the part of buyers to place contracts, it is certain that the mills would accept none under the prevailing quotations.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print, cloth 28-in. std	3 3-4	
28-inch, 64x60s	3 3-8	3 1-2
4-yard, 80x80s	6 3-4	
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	5 1-2	5 5-8
38 1-2-inch std	5	
Brown drills, std	8	
Sheetings, So. std	7 3-4	8
3-yard	7 1-4	
4-yard, 58x60s	5 3-4	5 7-8
4-yard, 48x48s	5 3-8	5 1-2
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	5	
5-yard, 48x52s	4 5-8	
Denims, 9-ounce	14	17
Stark, 9-ounce, duck	15 1-2	
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.,		
duck	16 1-2	
Ticking, 8-ounce	13	
Standard, fancy prt.	5 1-2	
Standard, gingham	6 1-4	
Fine dress gingham	9	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	4 1-2	4 5-8

### A Chest of Eggs.

"When I arose to speak," related a martyred statesman, "some one hurled a base, cowardly egg at me and it struck me in the chest."

"And what kind of an egg might that be?" asked a fresh young man.

"A base, cowardly egg," explained the statesman, "is one that hits you and then runs."—Ex.



### WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description



AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.  
[Providence, R. I.]

Southern Representative,  
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.  
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

### GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

### RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

### J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

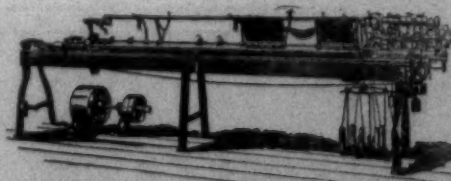
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

### IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — There was practically no yarn market last week, the war being the chief object of interest. There were one or two sales of small quantities. It is said that the total sales for the week would not aggregate more than 300,000 pounds. Importations from foreign countries have been entirely cut off and the war will be more effective in cutting off imports than any protective tariff the most extreme protectionist has ever advocated. Judging from reports received from Europe during the last six months, there are no large stocks of textiles in the countries involved in the war, and the energies of the men who are left at home cannot now be directed to sending goods to this country. France will have very little to export. England will be in a better condition than the other nations, as her fleet will protect her from invasion. The other countries will have nothing to export.

The opinion is being expressed here that with cheap cotton, which seems certain to come, and European competition reduced to a minimum, there is no reason why American cotton manufacturers should not take the majority of the trade with China and South America.

There is no large stock of imported yarns in this market. The demand is for 40-2 and 60-2 and 90-2 and upward. The suspension of the importation of foreign yarns has caused prices to rise and the finer numbers have advanced 5 cents a pound.

The dyestuff situation is serious. About 90 per cent of the dyes used in this country are imported. It is estimated now that the supply in the hands of dealers and dyeworks is sufficient for three months. During the week, the jobbing dyers, hosiery manufacturers and weavers have made every effort to buy six months supply, but have not met with success.

### Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	18	19 1-2
10s	18	19 1-2
12s	18	19 1-2-20
14s	19	20
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2	
20s	20 1-2-21	
24s	22	
26s	22 1-2	
30s	24	

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8	18	18 1-2
10s	18	18 1-2
12s	18 1-2	19
14s	19	19 1-2
16s	19	20
20s	20 1-2-21	
24s	22	22 1-2
26s	22 1-2-23	
30s	24	
40s	28	29
50s	35	35 1-2
60s	44	45

### Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	19 1-2	
9-4 slack	19 1-2-20	
9-4 slack	19	19 1-2

### Southern Single Warps.

8s	18	18 1-2
10s	18 1-2	19
12s	19	19 1-2
14s	19	20
16s	20	20 1-2
20s	20 1-2	21
24s	22	
26s	22 1-2	
30s	24	24 1-2
40s	29 1-2	

### Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	18	18 1-2
10s	19	
12s	19	19 1-2
14s	19 1-2	20
16s	20	20 1-2
20s	21	
24s	22 1-2	
26s	23	
30s	24	
40s	29	
50s	34	35

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	18 1-2	19
10s	19	20
12s	19 1-2	20 1-2
14s	20	21
16s	20 1-2	21 1-2
18s	21	22
20s	21 1-2	22 1-2
22s	22	23
24s	22	23
26s	23	23 1-2
28s	23 1-2	24
30s	25	25 1-2
40s	47	51

### Single Combed Peeler Skeins.

22s	23 1-2	24
24s	24	24 1-2
26s	24 1-2	25
30s	26	
22s	25	25 1-2
24s	25 1-2	26
26s	26	26 1-2
30s	27	27 1-2

### Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

24s	24	
26s	24 1-2	25
30s	25 1-2	26
36s	28 1-2	29
40s	31	32
50s	37	
60s	45	46

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	27	27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	29 1-2
30s	31 1-2	33
40s	36	39
50s	41	44
70s	58	61
80s	67	71

## A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

### BROKERS

### BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	150	153
Anderson C. M., S. C. pfd	90	
Aragon Mills	50	60
Arcadia Mills	95	95
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Anderson Cot. M., com.	20	
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	105	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	70	
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	110
Capital City C. M., S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills	105	116
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	78	85
Clifton Mfg. Co.	92	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	65 1/2	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	82 1/2	
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.		
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30	
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	72	
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	125	
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	56	
Gainesville C. M. Ga. com.	75	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	80	
Glenn Lowry Mfg. Co.	100	
Glenn-L. C. Co., S. C. pfd	72 1/2	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	48	80
Graniteville M. Co., S. C.	100	
Greenwood Cot. M. S. C.	49	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M. S. C.	175	
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	116	
Inman Mills, S. C.	101	
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90	101
King, Jno. P. Co.	75	80
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	110	
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pfd	97	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C.	100	
Limstone C. M., S. C.	125	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	50	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	115	
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	112	
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	150	
Norris Cot. Mills, S. C.	92	
Orangeburg C. Co., pfd.	90	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	81	
Oconee, com.	100	
Oconee, pfd.	100&int.	
Pacolet com.	103	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	

### North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Alpine, pfd		100
Avon		
Brown, com	115	
Brown, pfd		100
Caharrus	130	
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Chronicle		160
Cliffside	190	195
Dacotah	125	
Dixie	60	
Entwistle	100	115
Efird		134 1/2
Erwin, com		155
Erwin, pfd	120	105
Flint Mill	150	234
Gibson	109	110
Gray Mfg. Co.		130
Henrietta		116
Highland Park		175
Highland Park, pfd.	102	
Imperial		130
Kesler		140
Loray Mfg. Co., pfd	60	80
Loray, com	10	
Lowell	200	
Majestic		150
Paola		70
Patterson		129
Raleigh		85 104
Roanoke Mills		140 160
Vance		70
Wiscassett		140
Parker, com	6	
Parker, pfd	30	
Parker Cot. M. Co., guar.	85	90
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		115
Pickens Cot. Mills, S. C.	95	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.		92
Riverside Mills, S. C.		25
Saxon Mills, S. C.		105 115
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.		52
Spartan Mills, S. C.		110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	280	
Union Buffalo Mills, 1 pfd	20	
Union Buffalo Mills, 2 pfd	3	
Ware Shoals M. C. S. C.	70	
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	100
Williamston Mills, S. C.		85
Woodruff Cot. Mill, S. C.	90	100
Williamston Cot. M. pfd		95

A Glasgow merchant, famous for his stinginess, came into his office one morning and found a young clerk writing a letter in rather a flourishing hand. "My man," he observed, "dinna mak' the tails o' yer g's and y's quite so long. I want the ink to last the quarter out."—London Evening Standard.



## Personal Items

Jno. Walters has resigned as machinist at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a position with the city.

R. L. Hindman has resigned his position at the Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C., to become second hand in spinning at the Granby Mill, of the same place.

W. H. Bradley has resigned as president of the Palmetto Mills, Columbia, S. C., Saxe Gotha Mills and Lexington Mfg. Co., Lexington, S. C., Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., and Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

### Dead Body Found on Railroad.

The dead body of C. M. Bealwright, an operative at the Massachusetts Mills, Lendale, Ga., was found near Silver Creek, on the railroad track last Tuesday morning. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict that he was either thrown or that he fell from a moving train. He leaves a wife and two children.

### Kicked By a Horse.

While at play in a pasture Sunday afternoon, little T. U. Hard, the son of Mr. Hard of Orr Mill, Anderson, S. C., was kicked in the head by a horse. The boy was struck on the forehead just above the eye and an ugly wound was inflicted. He was taken to the hospital and the wound was sewed up and dressed properly. He was able to go to his home at an early hour Monday.

### Boy Killed By Train.

Will Hardin, a young boy who was employed in the card room of the Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, N. C., was killed while swinging a fast freight train Monday afternoon at the crossing near the depot. The boy was standing at the depot with a crowd of boys and remarked that he was going to swing on and just as soon as he made an effort it seemed that in some way he was caught under the wheels and was instantly killed, his body being ground into a horrible mangle.

### Charles Deal Meets Mysterious Death.

Charles Deal, aged about 25, an employe of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was killed in a rather mysterious manner Friday afternoon about 2 o'clock on the Linwood road four miles west of town.

Together with his two young boys a young man named Charles Wall and the latter's wife and three young girls, Deal had been out hunting. He had a rifle, as did also Wall. In some manner, as yet unknown, Deal was shot in the back of the head, the ball coming out his left eye. He died in about 15 minutes.

All of the members of the party left the body and walked on to their homes here, after summoning a physician by phone. Wall was later

## OLD SHUTTLES MADE NEW

Why throw your Old Shuttles away when you can save money by having them refilled at the

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WESTMINSTER, S. C.

## THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

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Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, Vice Pres. and Sec.

## SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS, OVERHAULERS, and REPAIRERS of COTTON MILL MACHINERY.

There is a large sale over the country on a No. 1 flange ring, which means a great saving in the traveler bill by means of the weight of the traveler being made up into a smaller circle. We are selling large quantities of No. 1 Flange single rings to fit a No. 2 Flange holder, which saves you the cost of purchasing new holders, as well as saving on the price of the ring. Our rings are made by one of the very best and oldest ring manufacturers of the North. If interested, write for price.



## YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

## ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## THESE MENDING EYES

*Always Match Perfectly  
and Weave Smoothly*

Our loom harness mending eyes are made in exactly the same manner as our harnesses. We furnish them of the same size of twine as the harness on which they are to be used so that a mended in eye will weave as well and wear as long as any other eye in the harness. We carry in stock mending eyes in all sizes of twine.

## GARLAND MFG CO

Saco, Maine



arrested and he and all the members of the party were examined by the police. Wall said that if he shot him, he did not know it. After a thorough investigation the officers are satisfied that the killing was accidental.

### Overseer of Spinning Killed.

J. Albert Merritt was fatally injured at Revolution Mills Saturday afternoon and died at St. Leo's hospital. The deceased was a foreman in the spinning room of the Revolution Mills. Since the mill has been shut down for several days holiday season, Mr. Merritt and other workmen have been engaged in repairs and changes in the machinery. While at work Saturday a piece of shafting and pulley fell on him, mashing his body and inflicting severe internal injuries. He lived twenty-four hours before death relieved him of his sufferings. The two companions of Mr. Merritt had a narrow escape.

### The Condition of Business.

If we should believe the reports circulated by those misguided individuals who cannot even enjoy the sunshine because of their knowledge of the fact that night must of necessity follow, their stories of acute and extended depression in the textile trades would give even the most enthusiastic optimist a serious attack of heart failure. To support their theories they diligently search for mills which are not able to secure a sufficient volume of business to warrant full time operation and spread broadcast the news that they are operating short time or are temporarily closed, attributing this fact entirely to politics, which in many cases is not even a contributing cause.

### Cotton Spinning Examinations

(Continued from Page 7.)

materials. The above may be said to be the most suitable for the purposes named, but there are many exceptions thereto, thus, colored table covers and colored bed quilts are also made from worsted and woolen, ties from cotton and linen, while suitings for hot climates are invariably made from cotton. A little consideration of the qualities possessed by the various materials, and their cost, will account for their rejection for the several fabrics.

### The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

This State Industrial College offers strong courses in Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock-raising, Dairying, Poultry, Veterinary Medicine; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Cotton Manufacturing, and in Agricultural teaching. Four year courses. Two and one year Courses in Agriculture and in Machine Shop Work. Faculty of 64 men; 738 students; 25 buildings; excellent equipment and laboratories for each department. On July 9th County Superintendents conduct entrance examinations at each county seat. For catalogue write,

E. B. OWEN, Registrar.

Adv. West Raleigh, N. C.



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### A Few Families Wanted.

Wanted—A few goods families of carding and spinning room help, such as drawing and fly frame hands, spinners, doffers, spoolers, etc. Can use a few hands in other departments. Good running work and good wages. Write or call on W. T. Royster, overseer of carding, J. F. Mims, overseer of spinning, or O. H. Farr, Supt., Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

### Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want a loom fixer of experience for 36 Crompton & Knowles 2x1 Box Terry Towel Looms. Good pay for a first-class man. Address

Globe Mfg. Co.,  
Gaffney, S. C.

### Spinners, Speeder Tenders and Doffers.

Want ring spinners, speeder tenders and doffers. None under 16 years of age need apply. Good wages. Steady work the year round. Apply to C. N. Poore, Supt. Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky.

### For Sale.

I offer for sale my roller covering outfit, complete in every respect for covering any roll made from spinning to a comber roll, as good as new and considered one of the best sets of machines made, or I would consider a proposition to put same in a good mill and operate in connection with the mill. List of machines furnished on application. Address The Greenville Roller Shops, 109 East Court St., Greenville, S. C.

### Twisters Wanted.

Wanted to communicate with someone having a second handed warp twister with three and one-half inch ring, and six inch traverse, also 160 spindles to frame and 12 seamless bag-loom, 32 or 34 inch reed space. Columbia Cotton Mill Co., Columbia, Tenn.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or spinner in large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 768.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 769.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am considered an A-1 carder. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 770.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 771.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in large mill, but for good reasons prefer to change. Fine references. Address No. 772.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 773.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room 14 years experience as overseer and can handle product of any mill in South. Nothing less than \$3.00 per day considered. Address No. 774.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 775.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fancy fine goods. Can give good references from past and present employers. Address No. 776.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 777.

A HUSTLER for production wants job as overseer of weaving. 15 years experience on shirtings, drills and duck, can give first-class reference as to my ability to run and manage a weave room. In order to take a needed rest I resigned my position several months ago, and have been in the canvass-

ing business since. Address No. 778.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have long experience on both coarse and fine white and colored work. Address No. 779.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Age 41. Married; 20 years experience. 15 years overseer. Good references. Address No. 780.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 781.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving or salesman for sizing compound. Have had long experience in the mill and as salesman and can furnish good references. Address No. 782.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 783.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish good references. Address No. 784.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experience on both white and colored goods and have always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but do not like present location. Long experience and good references. Address No. 786.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a Southerner, but have for some time been employed in Eastern mills. Have given satisfaction but prefer to return South. Have valuable experience. Address No. 787.

WANT position as superintendent or carder. Have had experience in as overseer of large card room, both North and South. Excellent references. Address No. 788.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns, but would take hard yarn mill. Now employed and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 789.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 790.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Long experience. Now employed, but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 791.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, finishing or cloth room. Long experience as weaver and

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am also expert cloth room and finisher man, including colored goods. Address No. 792.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 793.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer healthier location. Good references. Address No. 794.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 795.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 796.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 798.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 799.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored work and on all makes of loom. Good references. Address No. 801.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced overseer and also a good designer. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer. Married. Age 27. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 803.

(Continued on next Page.)



WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 804.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinner in large mill. 13 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 805.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 806.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 807.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and am giving entire satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. My references are all that can be desired. Address No. 808.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as carder and spinner and have been well trained. Am competent to handle mill and can give satisfaction. Address No. 809.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and assistant superintendent. Graduate Ga. Tech. Age 27. Married. Want larger job. Good references. Address No. 810.

WANT a position as overseer of carding in small room, or second hand in large one. Am now employed but want higher salary. Twenty-four years experience. Can amply furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 811.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 812.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill or overseer of large card room. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 813.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed but prefer to change. Good experience. Fine references. Address No. 814.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemical or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 815.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish best of references. Address No. 816.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 9 years experience as overseer on coarse and medium numbers and have made good on all jobs. Address No. 817.

POSITION as superintendent or manager wanted by young man of good habits with college education and about five years experience in cotton mill office. Is anxious to make a connection with some future to it. Thoroughly familiar with all the details of office work, accurate book-keeper, can use typewriter and of executive ability. Would be glad to have a personal interview. Also have experience as superintendent. Address No. 818.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in a medium size mill, or second hand in large mill. Now employed in first class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 819.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer in good mills for 20 years and feel competent to run a mill. Have made good on past jobs and can make good as superintendent. Address No. 820.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married; age 32. Good references. Address No. 821.

WANT position as superintendent. Have 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent on from 6 to 30s and sheeting, ratines and dress goods. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 822.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experience in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed but would change for larger job or promotion. Address No. 823.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 824.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience as machinery erector and carder. Married. Good references. Can change on ten days notice. Address No. 825.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Age 29. Good manager of help. Hustler for production. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 826.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 827.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory

reason for leaving. Good references. Address No. 828.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references. Address No. 829.

WANT position as overseer carding. 15 years experience. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 830.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill or carder in large mill. Now employed, but want larger job. Good experience and references. Address No. 831.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Am a practical mill man and can give fine references. Address No. 832.

Owing to the health of my family I desire to make a change. Am a practical superintendent on either white or colored goods. Would accept traveling position with a line of mill supplies or warp sizing and finishing compound. Am 42 years of age and have good reference to offer. Address No. 833.

WANT position as carder. I am now employed as carder and know how to watch my cost and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 834.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing. Long experience on warps and raw stock, all colors. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address No. 835.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have 20 years' practical experience in carding and spinning on all kinds of yarns, both combed and carded. Am fine on print cloths. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 836.

WANT position as overseer spinning or second hand in large room. 5 years as overseer. Age 36. Married. References from present and former employers. Address No. 837.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Especially experienced in card room. Can give fine references and good reason for wanting to change. Address No. 838.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Graduate of textile school and have had long experience. Best of references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 839.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on 10 days' notice. Address No. 840.

WANT position as carder. Have a wide experience in carding on fine and coarse numbers. 38 years of age. Married, sober and believes in running a room up-to-date. References if required. Address No. 841.

WANT position as carder and spinner, 35 years old. 23 years experience. 15 years as overseer. Prefer a large card room. Good references. Address No. 842.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or spinning in large mill. Married. Age 30. At present employed but would change for more money. Good references. Address No. 843.

WANT position of superintendent. Recently resigned for personal reasons position as superintendent which I held for a number of years, during which time mill never failed to make good profits each year. Fine references. Address No. 844.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Have had long experience especially in carding and can give satisfaction. Now employed. Address No. 845.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 35. Have 24 years mill experience. Long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 849.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on two to six harness work, both heavy and light on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 850.

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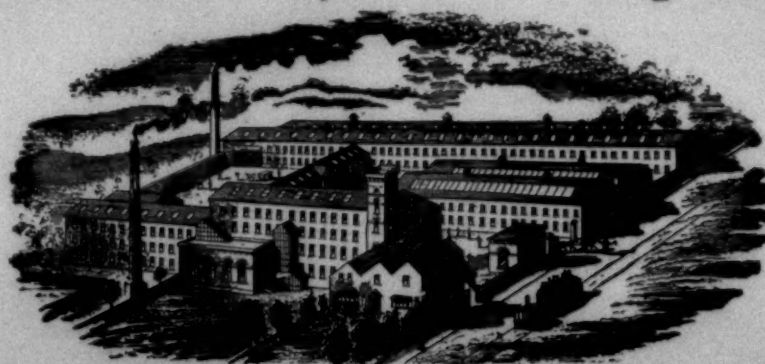
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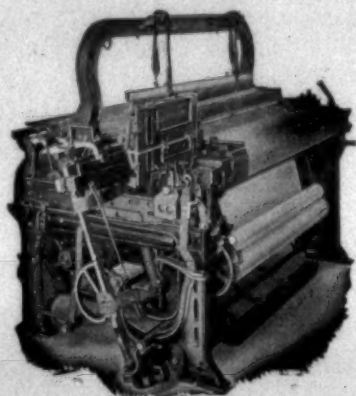
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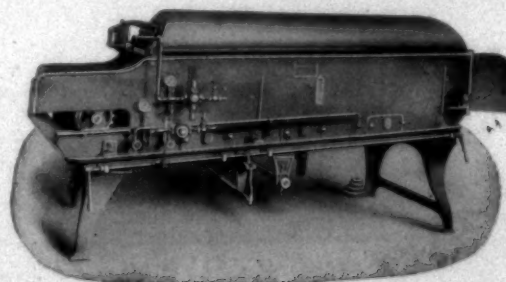
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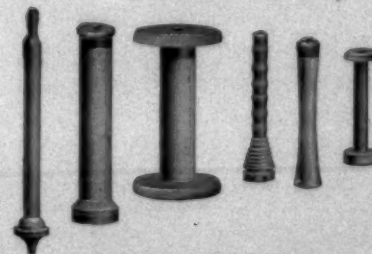
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